of the earth, and, being largely attained dur-ing the past few years, furnishes a sufficient answer to criticism, from whatever source, that our disbursements for State purposes have increased since the Democratic party was so summarily and justly dismissed from

The total State expense for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1903, was \$24,343,000; the total for the year 1893 was \$16,719,000; there was levied and assessed upon the real and personal property of the year 1893 for the support of the State Government the sum of \$10,418,000 and for the year 1903, \$761,085; it thus appears that there was levied and assessed upon real and personal property of the State \$9,657, 000 more in 1893; with a total appropriation of less than \$17,000,000, than in 1903, with a total appropriation of over \$24,000,000.

In other words, while the increased expenditures for State purposes during the past ten years have resulted in developing and mainining splendid charities and in the furnishing of better educational facilities in all our blic schools, and in endless other ways benefiting all our people, this has been accomplished without increasing the levy of a direct tax, but, on the contrary, the people have been relieved from such a tax in the sum of nearly \$10,000,000 per annum. And there will remain in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, after discharging all obligations, a surplus of more than \$6,000,000. So that during the past two years there

was no direct State tax whatsoever, except that directed by the Constitution to be raised for canal purposes. This is indeed a wonder-ful accomplishment, and the manner in which these results have been attained is worthy of our most serious consideration as well as our most earnest approval.

The question of abolishing direct taxes for State purposes, with the increasing demands for appropriations, had been the dream of many able executives in times past, but failed of accomplishment. It was not until Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., became Governor that the great problem was solved, to his lasting credit and those associated with him in authority. To-day, by virtue of the wisdom, the courage and personal and official integrity of the representatives of the Republican party in the management of our State affairs for a brief period of ten years, the rich man's castle, the poor man's cottage and the farmer's home should forever be free from a direct tax for State purpose and if such a tax is ever in the future levied it will be because the people, forgetful of the past, have thoughtlessly and in an unguarded moment restored the Democratic party to

THE PLATFORM READ AND ADOPTED.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, John A. Sleicher, then submitted the platform to the convention. Mr. Sleicher was invited to the platform so that the convention could hear its authorized principles read to it. Mr. Sleicher was constantly interrupted with "Louder, louder, louder!" This was continued in an exasperating way half a dozen times. Mr. Sleicher's voice is thin and weak and the delegates couldn't hear him.

Chairman Malby was compelled to come to the protection of Mr. Sleicher, and he said: "The convention must be in order. Mr. Sleicher is speaking as loud as he can and you can hear him if you will keep quiet.

The delegates were patient, but again they broke out with "Louder, louder, louder!" Mr. Malby whacking the gavel on the table all the time to keep order. When Mr. Sleicher read the Odell certificate of character, which the Governor-Chairman himself dictated to the stenographer, there was only faint handclapping. When the savings bank tax repeal plank was read there were cheers. Not a word greeted the few words given to the canal measure, while there was some applause for the good roads plank. All these measures and planks, though, were not read without the irritating interruption of "Louder, louder, louder, louder, and Senator Malby became so incensed at the interruptions that he sternly commanded order. It looked as if the convention was bent on guying Mr.

Sleicher.

When Mr. Sleicher finished reading the platform he read also the separate resolution of Silas B. Dutcher, demanding that individual preferences of the delegates for Governor be recorded in this convention and then left the platform.

Senator Raines demanded that the secretary of the convention read the resolution. Senator Malby turned to Col. Fox and directed the Colonel to read it, but the Colonel hadn't it in his possession. "Where is that resolution?" demanded Senator Malby of Mr. Sleicher.

"The secretary has it," replied Mr. Sleicher.

There was more fumbling on Col. Fox's

The secretary has it, replied all.

Sleicher.

There was more fumbling on Col. Fox's desk, but it couldn't be found.

"The gentleman is mistaken; it is not here," said Senator Malby in savage tones to Mr. Sleicher.

Senator Raines said that he would repeat the substance of the resolution, and he did and turning to Mr. Dutcher he asked:

"Is that correct, Mr. Dutcher?" Mr. Dutcher replied that it was. The platform and the Dutcher resolution were unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

Chairman Malby then announced that the time had come for nominations. Away back in the hall sat Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, the man who was to present Mr. Higgins's name to the convention. He trotted down the alsie and gained the platform. He is a good speaker and was selected by Mr. Higgins's friends because of his oratorical abilities and for nothing more. It has been pointed out to Mr. Higgins's friends that because of Mr. Wade's record at Albany he should not have been selected at Albany he should not have been selected to make the nominating speech for Mr. Higgins.

"He's the best we can get from the Senate district at the moment," replied Mr. Hig-

gistrict at the moment, replied Mr. Hig-gins's friends.

It seems it is political ethics to select a neighbor to nominate a neighbor, and Mr. Wade comes from the Fiftieth Senate dis-trict, which is Mr. Higgins's district.

MR. WADE NOMINATES HIGGINS. MR. WADE NOMINATES HIGGINS.

Mr. Wade, in presenting Mr. Higgins's name to the convention, started off with a eulogy of Senator Platt, whom he described as "that great and grand man to whom we one and all pay the homage of our love and admiration, becomes firmer in the faith with each succeeding year."

Mr. Wade spoke in glowing terms of the national Administration, and of Mr. Higgins he said:

he said:

He does not come here as the candidate of any faction. Indeed, he could not be thus presented, because we have none. He comes from the Thirty-seventh Congress district, that Republican Gibraltar that never trifles with duty at the polls, in which ten Republican conventions have been held this year without a roll call in a single one. Harmony prevails, and thus united we stand shoulder to shoulder fighting for a common cause. As an aid in this struggle, we propose a candidate with whom our party can surely win.

cause. As an aid in this struggle, we propose a candidate with whom our party can surely win.

He is neither unknown nor untried. He is not unfamiliar with the affairs of our State, nor is he unacquainted with the needs of our people. Probably no man has for the past ten years given more careful and conscientious study to the affairs of this Commonwealth than has he, and thus he has become familiar with all its details. His public life has been closely allied with the last four Republican State administrations. He has been a part of the vital force that has produced the splendid successes of Morton, Black, Roosevelt and Odell, the administration of each of whom has been indersed by the people of the State.

His mild manner, his gentle disposition, his genial nature, his well known independence and unswerving integrity have endeared him to the hearts of all. He has firmly, consistently and continually stood for what he believed to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhering and thoroughly committed to the principles and policies of that organization, he is one who believes that he can serve his party best by the best service he may render to all the people. No foe could excite him into opposing the right, no friend could inveigle him into triffing with wrong. His public record is an open book, to which we invite the most careful scrutiny and the most searching investigation. Such an investigation will reveal a career unstained by any corruption, untarnished by any faitering in the face of duty.

Mr. Wade was listened to very attentively and the good points he made for

ventions. There was a lack of warmth and ventions. There was a lack of warmth and enthusiasm about them.

With Mr. Wade back in his seat among the delegates, ex-Representative William A. Prendergast of Brooklyn was quickly upon the platform. He was there to present the name of Timothy I. Woodruff for Governor. His oratory is of the robust kind. He has a sonorous voice, which reached to the uttermost parts of the hall. Moreover, he has a graceful bearing and rejoices in full rounded sentences. His speech was remarkable in many ways. It was received with great acclaim. It brought the convention to its feet and the galleries broke into great applause. galleries broke into great applause.

PRENDERGAST SPEAKS FOR WOODRUFF.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: On behalf of the representatives of Kings county, the second largest delegation in this convention, I have the honor of submitting to this great gathering the name of a candidate for the high office of Governor. But the duty imposed upon me does not only consist in the presentation of his name, but as an element of his candidacy, as an expression of the deep scated sentiment of the delegates from the County of Kings, to voice in their own name an earnest and at the same time vigorous protest against the course pursued in effecting a controlling influence in this convention, a course to which we honestly believe a majority of the entire convention is at heart opposed (applause), and a course which every sober judgment regards as subservient of good party management. [Applause.] Party government, my friends, is useful as a civic instrumentality only when it honestly responds to the demands of an enlightened public thought. (Applease.)

The party management or leadership. PRENDERGAST SPEAKS FOR WOODRUFF

please.]

The party management or leadership,
I care not what may be the motives connected with it, that seeks to thwart a complete expression of popular will provokes
party discontent. Candidates who are truly l care not what may be the motives connected with it, that seeks to thwart a complete expression of popular will provokes party discontent. Candidates who are truly representative must typify a well rounded expression of public preference, not only on the part of those who sent us here to act for them, but in their personal choice and selection as well. The people of Kings county are convinced that, if the candidate who responds to these requirements of popular feeling and desire were to be nominated by this convention, he would be none other than the favorite son, who, nurtured in the best aspirations of early and latter day republicanism, has been among the ablest, sturdiest and truest of the soldiers of our great party, Timothy L. Woodruff. [Long continued applause.]

Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago the party and our candidate were invited to go into the deliberations of an open convention. [Laughter and applause.] Public curiosity was aroused as to what this open convention really comprehended [applause], and there were some so lacking in appreciation of this great manifestation of political altruism as to murmur softly that touching melody of the spider and the fig. We have looked somewhat in vain for the open feature of this convention. The only one discernible is the trapdoor through which certain of the candidates and ideas have been contumaciously hurried. [Applause.]

We know now the definition of an open convention. [Applause.] We will not require further elucidation upon that point.

It is not necessary, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to indulge in special pleading in advancing the claims of our candidate. From the time of his entry into active State politics no man has been a more indefatigable or truer worker in the party's interests. He enjoys a unique distinction in that he was three times elected to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor. (Cries of "Hurrah for Tim.") And as an expression of the popular confidence in him in the campaigns of 1886 and 1900 the votes recorded for him exceeded by many th expression of uplike personne, not could expression of uplike personne, not could for them, but in their personal choice and selections awell. The people of Kings country are convinced that, if the counted of popular feeling and desire were to be nominated by this convention, he would be note of the feeling and desire were to be nominated by this convention, he would be note of the best aspirations of early and latter day be best aspirations of early and latter day republicanism, has been among the ablest studiest and fruser to the work of the feeling and the studiest and fruser to the work of the feeling and the studiest and fruser to the work of the feeling and the studiest and fruser to the work of the feeling and the studiest and fruser to the work of the feeling and the studiest and fruser to the work of the feeling and the studiest and th

of his possession of those qualities that I have described, that there are those who feel that if such a character and such a record were associated with the great powers of the Governorship he would be Governor in fact as well as in name? [Applause.] If that be the thought, let me say for him that there is no better, has never been any better Republican in the party's ranks in the State organization than Mr. Woodruff. [Applause.] But, more than that, and on the other hand, let me say that there has never been a man and never will be a man who would more jealously guard the duties and prerogatives of his office, and exemplify in his exercise of them everything that the title and his duties pertaining to it applied, himself and himself alone. [Applause.]

But possibly another cause may be found why the ban has been placed upon Mr. Woodruff. I make this statement advisedly. This is an open convention and this is a time for plain speaking. [Applause.] Possibly, my friends and fellow Republicans, Mr. Woodruff is being punished for his friends; possibly because he enjoys the friendship and support of the senior Senator from this State, [Great applause.]

The friendship and support of the venerable

ruff is being punished for his friends; possibly because he enjoys the friendship and support of the senior Benator from this State. [Great applause.]

The friendship and support of the venerable Senstor from the State of New York is under circumstances a decoration of honor. To have served the party with the ability, with the fortitude, the perseverance and success that have marked his long and arduous record is a privilege given to few men, and, my friends, no change in the course of events, no ohange in the political tide will temper or qualify the tribute of militant Repulicanism to Thomas C. Platt. [Great applause.]

Last night these halls echoed and reccheed to the memories of the days when Republicanism lifted on high the banner of a new party's creed—free soil, free men, free speech. Those who followed the great Seward and the standard bearer Frémont were men who had detached themselves from all political ties, associations and traditions; and when we contemplate, even after this long stretch of years, the stirring events that preceded that terrible conflict we can form some conception, if only an imperfect one, of what it meant to those men to sever the bonds of business, social and political intercourse for the welfare of a cause that promised little but glory. But, my friends, those men be lieved in the principles they undertook to perpetuate. They believed in free speech, not only for those days, but for the days that are to come and were to come. Free speech without free action, free speech without free action, free speech without the exercise of everything that contributes to the liberty and practice of exalted manhood, is veritable hypocrisy.

My friends, what we plead for in this convention to-day is the demonstration of the survital of that spirit of independence, of that freedom of action which is one of the tenets of our party's creed, and no one act on the part of this convention would redound more abundantly to the credit of our party in this campaign and the certainty of Republican success

CHERRS FOR PLATT AND WOODRUFF.
His mild manner, his gentle disposition, his gentle disposition and under the hearts of all. He has firmly, consistently and continually stood for what he believed to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhere helieved to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhere helieved to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhere helieved to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhere helieved to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhere helieved to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in politics, firmly adhere helieved to be for the public weal. While a lifelong Republican in the plant of the sake of making a change and who and the splendid sunshine of his work the choes of the convention. The shad played "Hail to the Chief," and the best candidate for I regard them both heard the pearty heat be stand played "Hail to the Chief," and the heard of his hand played "Hail to the Chief," and the heard of his hand played "Hail to the Chief," and the heard of his hand played "Hail to the Chief," and the heard of his hand played "Hail to the Chief, and the heard of his hand played "Hail to the Chief, and the heard of heard the best candidate for the office—but the best service he is may hear and the feet to his condition. The heart of all the Republican of his state for heard of all the Republican of the stand played "Hail to the Chief," and the heard of his hand file and up the delegation, placed his handkerchief to his could in the legation, placed his handkerchief to his could with the plant of the legate had file and up the rank and file demand that the best conditions. The heard of the Kepub CHEERS FOR PLATT AND WOODRUFF.

band came in with "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night!" The cheers rolled on, and Senator Malby's gavel was without avail to quiet the uprear.

Finally the Ogdensburg statesman got the convention under control and Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Broome county, the lifelong friend of Senator Platt and Col. George W. Dunn, was upon the platform. He was there to second the nomination of Mr. Woodruff. He is big and fat, just as Marc Antony was in the days of Cæsar. Mr. Rogers, so the comment ran, was just as oily and just as mellifluous as Marc was on that memorable occasion when he intimated that he could stir the stones of Rome in mutiny if he only said something a little more. Mr. Rogers's speech was a Marc Antony speech all the way through. He threw a few posies at Governor-Chairman Odell, and then thumped him. He told the great glories of Senator Platt as the Republican leader of the State, described the Senator's gray hair, and then, just as if Governor-Chairman Odell and the Tapewormers had not brought sorrow and humiliation to those gray hairs, warned them not to do it at their peril. The amusing part of the speech was that, when Mr. Rogers flung his oratorical posies at the Governor-Chairman, the convention cheered the Governor-Chairman and the band played "Hail to the Chief." There was some chagrin a few moments later, when the Odellites "Hail to the Chief." There was some chagrin a few moments later, when the Odellites heard the withering words of the treatment of Senator Platt. Mr. Rogers said: ASSEMBLYMAN ROGERS SECONDS WOODRUFF ASSEMBLYMAN ROGERS SECONDS WOODRUFF.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Free speech and a fair hearing is axiomatic of Republican conventions, and I am sure that the men who are here to shout will give me an opportunity now. [A voice: "You bet we will.] If I am unable to be heard, [cries of "Woodruff,"] Boys, just keep quiet and give me time. I will try and make myself heard and if my voice does not reach you don't hesitate to let me know.

Mr. Chairman, I am here to speak no harsh words of any man. [Applause.] Both can-

people of the State of New York, composing the splendid element of the Republican party, are to-day anxious to follow the judgment of that uncrowed king among leaders in the leadership of the party. [Applause and cries of "Platt! Platt!" and "T.C.P!"] In the days of adversity, in the dark days when victory seemed afar off, patiently, skilfully, magnifloently were the threads of a broken party gathered together in his hands until it merged a decade or more ago triumphant and in the majority in this State.

Time will not permit me to recount the many acts of his splendid leadership, but my mind runs back to that time, six years ago, when in this very hall one of the most magnificent Republicans in the State of New York the chief executive from Renaselaer [applause] was a candidate for renomination, but that splendid leader of the party then had his ear, as always, close to the ground and was quickly in touch with the sentiments of the people throughout the State. Laying aside sentiment, love and close friendship, he saw and he said that the people of New York demanded that the Republicans then should put forward another candidate as their standard bearer, and there is no one here who will gainsay me when I declare that the verdict of the people at the polls put the stamp of approval upon his judgment then, and that the selection and the election resulted in giving to us to-day the intrepid, splendid, manly standard bearer of our national party emblem. Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.]

Let me cite you another instance of his superb, unfailing ability as a leader. Eight years ago, upon the great economic and monetary question the national convention was wabbling, and it was not until the clarion call of Senator Platt resounded [applause] that they adopted the report and what is now seen to be unmistakably the right way, the platform declaring for the gold standard, which even the benighted candidate at Esopus sees is so firmly and irrevocably established. He has been threatened, but with it all he has been threatene

the past more than ever before known, desires that your convention shall nominate a candidate who has the sanction and hearty support of Senator Platt. [Cheers and cries of "Woodruff, Woodruff,"] Every one knows what that preference is. That preference has been declared because it has been believed that the people so desired and the rank and file are for him for that reason, and also for the inherent qualities in the candidate himself. He entered politics less than a decade ago, strongly attacked as a mere follower of fashion. Now he is recognized as one of the foremost advocates of Republicanism. He has endeared himself to all the people of our State by his broadmindedness, by his sterling worth, by the splendid manner in which he has so magnificently risen to the performance of every duty which has been entrusted to him. That is the thought of all classes of people. His mind has been far reaching, his horizon wide. They have come to respect him. He has stirred the pride of people by his progressiveness and commanded the admiration of all by his aggressiveness. He has won the multitude by his magnificent, manly qualities, and better than all else, he has entrenoded himself in the hearts of all the Republicans of the State of New York by his sweet sincerity of purpose and the splendid sunshine of his soul. [Applause.]

That is why the rank and file demand that the best candidate—for I regard them both equally fitted for the office—but the best known and therefore the best beloved candidate by the rank and file shall be the choice of your convention. [Cheers and cries of "Woodruff." You are here to represent that rank and file, and up from the people there comes swelling, grand and slorious: "Watch ye; stand fast in the faith; acquit ye like men; be strong."

Because the Thirtieth Congress district has heard that message, because the Thirtieth Congress district respects, and every Republican there loves, Senator Platt, who believes Woodruff is the best candidate [great applause.]

Assemblyman Rogers's tribute to

scene which surpassed any in the convention. It was spontaneous and stupendous, and even the band could scarcely be heard in the thunders of cheers.

W. W. Niles of New York seconded the nomination of Higgins. By a slip. Mr. Niles spoke of Mr. Higgins as Mr. "Wiggins," and there was a general laugh. F. R. Hazard of Syracuse also seconded the nomination of Mr. Higgins, and then Chairman Malby cried: "Are there any further nominations?" There were none. But out broke cries of "Woodruff, Woodruff, Woodruff!" In an instant Mr. Woodruff, Woodruff!" In an instant Mr. Woodruff was on his feet. The convention demanded that he take the platform, and from that eminence Mr. Woodruff, when the cheering died away, made a short speech. Mr. Woodruff was calm, clear cut in his utterances, and most emphatic in his tone. He said: WOODRUFF WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF HIG

emphatic in his tone. He said:

WOODRUFF WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF HIGGINS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is so obvious to the practised eye and trained car of a man in active politics, who has sat in many State conventions before, that the result of this convention already has been determined that I am anxious to save the time of the delegates, which would be necessarily consumed by calling the roll of the individual delegates, and I am still more anxious, my fellow delegates, to save a great many of you from the embarrassment of choosing between two good friends of yours, who are not only good friends of all of you, but are equally good friends of each another. [Applause.]

Above every consideration or condition that has entered into what to some of us seems an unfortunate situation, I am a Republican. [Great applause.] You can keep me from a position of command, but you cannot drive me from the ranks of the Republican party. [Applause.] I have had the pleasure of thirty-odd years personal acquaintance with Frank Higgins, and in all that period of my acquaintance with him I have never known him to do an unkind thing or harbor an unkind thought. [Applause.] He is as well equipped as any man in the State for the office of Governor through his long service at Albany. He is a man of rare business ability. There is no reason in the world why this convention, if it sees fit to do so, should not make him the standard bearer of this campaign. [Cries of "Woodruff"]

There is, however, under these conditions, a reason why you should not stay here all day, why you should not, as I have already suggested, be put to the embarrassment of making a selection, and therefore it is that I have taken the platform to ask unanimous consent of this convention that the roll call as ordered be dispensed with and the nomination of Gov. Higgins be made by practical acclamation. [Applause.] I use the term practical acclamation because it is under the law impossible to make it by acclamation. I will, therefore, in a momen

Col. Fox, at the suggestion of Permanent Chairman Malby, according to the suggestion of Mr. Woodruff, cast the single ballot that made Mr. Higgins the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor.

ernor.

OTHER NOMINATIONS BY ACCLAMATION.
Abe Gruber, the Tammany Hall Republican, nominated M. Linn Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor. "I second the nomination of Mr. Bruce!" roared a delegate from Delaware county, where Mr. Bruce was born, and Secretary Fox, on motion of Senator Raines, cast a single ballot, which nominated Mr. Bruce by acclamation.
Senator Depew nominated John F. O'Brien for Secretary of State. Senator Depew performed this kind office for Mr. O'Brien two years ago. Senator Depew said a few words in reply to W. Bourke Cockran's speech at Tammany Hall last night, when Mr. Cockran criticised President Roosevelt for his veteran pension order and for the Panama treaty. In due time Mr. O'Brien's nomination was made by acclamation, and so were all the others as follows:

Otto Kelsey was nominated by Representative James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, for the office of Comptroller; John G. Wallenmeier was nominated for State Treasurer by Deputy State Comptroller Timmerman of Buffalo; Julius M. Mayer was nominated for Attorney-General by Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb; Henry A. Van Alstyne was nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor by William P. Rudd of Albany.

There was not even the semblance of a speech in nominating Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen for that piace. Senator John Raines merely moved that the Secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Chief Judge Cullen. On motion of James G. Cutler of Rochester, similar action was taken in nominating William E. Werner as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The State committee was authorized by the convention to fill all years noise in its OTHER NOMINATIONS BY ACCLAMATION.

peals.
The State committee was authorized by the convention to fill all vacancies in its ranks and to provide for all State nominations that may be necessary next vear. The nominees of the convention will be formally notified of their selection by a committee made up of one member from each Congress district, with Senator Malby at chairman. The convention then adat chairman. The convention then ad

THE ODELL PLATFORM.

Praise of Rooseveit and of Odell's Tax Schemes-No Direct Mention of Canal Job. CONVENTION HALL, SARATOGA, Sept. 15 .-The platform adopted by the Republican

State convention to-day is as follows:

The platform adopted by the Republican State convention to-day is as follows:

The Republicans of the Empire State, the home of Theodore Roosevelt, in convention assembled, fifty years after the birth of the party, congratulate the country on the splendid results of the recent elections in Oregon, Vermont and Maine and the inspiration they have given to the cause of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

We repeat and confirm the pledge made to President Roosevelt by our State convention two years ago, of unfaltering confidence and unwavering support.

We again record our appreciation of his honesty, his wisdom, his courage and patriotism and of the satisfactory results of his Administration, which has been one of performance unsurpassed in American, history. He has emphasized the fact that the Republican party has made the gold standard irrevocable as long as it has control, in spite of vicious assaults by the opposing party in two successive Presidential campaigns and its refusal to change its attitude on this question at its recent national convention. He has fortified the policy of protection to our industries and all engaged therein. He has strengthened and enforced the laws for the proper regulation of trusts and great corporations. He has settled forever, in our favor, the Panama Canal question; opened the way for a system of national irrigation; improved Panama Canal question; opened the way for a system of national irrigation; improved our relations with the Philippines; secured justice to Cuba; extended the rural free justice to Cuba; extended the rural free delivery; sought peace by strengthening our resources for defence, and made our flag respected abroad as well as honored at home. In his recent admirable letter of acceptance, setting forth these facts, he has challenged contradiction—a challenge which cannot be met. We indorse the platform of the Republican national convention in Chicago in June last in all its declarations, particularly those in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard and protection to American workmen and the industries by which they thrive.

We appeal for support to the common sense of those who do not believe in change for the sake of making a change and who

sense of those who had not better thange for the sake of making a change and who are willing to "let well enough alone," to those who believe in the kind of protection the Republican party has always stood for and not the kind with which the Democratic with its free trade allies is trying. and not the kind with which the Democratic party, with its free trade allies, is trying to delude industrial workers. The people appreciate that the party which formulated the protective tariff can better be intrusted with its revision, when revision becomes necessary, than a party that has never revised the tariff without endangering the welfare both of labor and capital.

The Republican party's guidance is evidenced by the fact that during the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt wages reached the highest point on record and prosperity superseded adversity which resulted from Democratic policies just reaffirmed at St. Louis. We commend the firm resolution, abiding common sense and strict integrity, unmoved by assaults from enemies or pleas from friends, with

of this State and safeguarded with zealous care its vast and complicated interests:

We believe in the policy of raising revenues for State maintenance by indirect taxation. The effective measures of the Republican party in this direction constitute the greatest step taken in the history of our commonwealth for the relief of taxpayers. If any taxes heretofore levied, especially such as affect the savings of the people, appear to be unjust or unnecessary, we favor such revision of the tax laws as will equitably correct such condition.

such revision of the tax laws as will equitably correct such condition.

The people of the State have decreed that the canals shall be improved, and we reaffirm the position heretofore taken by the party in regard to good roads, for the construction of which the State has already paid or appropriated over three and a quarter millions of dollars.

We believe in increasing the effectiveness of the school system, greater appropriations for common schools and the extension of free tuition in high schools, and

ness of the school system, greater appropriations for common schools and the extension of free tuition in high schools, and we favor the still further building up of the State's educational facilities whereever practicable. We claim credit for the legislation which unified the State educational departments and completely removed State educational activities from the field of politics.

We believe in maintaining the laws for safeguarding the interests of labor as well as of capital, and in extending such laws whenever additional safeguards may be necessary. We believe in the further purchase and preservation of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill parks by the State and in adequate appropriations

We congratulate the people of this Com We congratulate the people of this Commonwealth on the satisfactory condition of the State treasury.

The Legislature to be chosen this fall will have the selection of a United States Senator. Those who believe in sound money, a protective tariff and the administration of President Roosevelt will realize the need of electing a Republican majority in both branches of our Legislature National as well as State policies are involved in the outcome of our State election, and in the outcome of our State election, and we commend to every citizen the faithful performance of his patriotic duty.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES. The Career of Frank Wayland Higgins in Business and Politics.

Frank Wavland Higgins entered politics as an officeholder eleven years ago after devoting himself successfully to business pursuits. He was born in Rushford, N. Y., on Aug. 18, 1856, and received his education in the district school of his home town. in the seminary at Pike, Wyoming county and in the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, from which he was gradat Foughkeepsie, from which he was grad-uated in 1873. He is the son of the late Orrin T. Higgins and his grandfather was one of the early settlers in Allegany county. After travelling in the West for a year, Mr. Higgins, then 18 years old, began business life in Chicago as Western sales agent for an ill seferors, but he continued in that ness life in Chicago as Western sales agent for an oil refinery, but he continued in that occupation for a short time only, and after two years more of travel he returned to Stanton, Mich., where he became a partner in the mercantile firm of Wood, Thayer & Co. A year later he bought up the business and continued it in his own name. In Stanton Mr. Higgins married and his family consists of a wife and three children. At this time Mr. Higgins's father was head of the prosperous grocery firm of head of the prosperous grocery firm of Higgins, Rlodgett & Co., which had nine stores in Olean and other central New York towns. The younger Higgins sold his Michigan interests in 1879 and bought a partnership in his father's firm. So well did he manage that in five years he bought from his pasters, these stores in Olean.

from his partners three stores in Olean, which he still owns.

His father had bought large areas of timber land in Minnesota and to these the son added timber lands in the State of Washington and the state of the

son added timber lands in the State of Washington, besides increasing his property ownings in this State.

Mr. Higgins's political career began in 1888, when he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago. He was elected State Senator in 1893 from what was then the Thirty-second district, consisting of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. He was reelected from the Fifteenth district, consisting, under the new constitution, of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, in 1895. Mr. Higgins had represented this district for three successive terms when, in 1902, he declined to run again for the office and practically announced his retirement from politics. It was then that he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and was elected. Higgins got 893,689 votes, against 653,555 cast for his Democratic opponent, Charles N. Bulger.

M. LINN BRUCE. M. LINN BRUCE.

M. LINN BRUCE.

M. Linn Bruce, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was elected president of the Republican county committee in 1903. He was born in Mercersburg, Pa., in 1860 and was graduated from Rutgers College twenty-four years later, being valedictorian in his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and settled in Greenville, N. J. At that time feeling in Hudson county was strong against "Bob" mitted to the bar in 1889 and settled in Greenville, N. J. At that time feeling in Hudson county was strong against "Bob" Davis, the Democratic boss, and it was in a campaign which put Davis out of business that Bruce was first recognized as an able public speaker. About fourteen years ago Mr. Bruce moved to this city and became a law clerk in the office of H. M. Hitchings. Two years later he branched out for himself and has been successful, especially so in winning land suits in Long Island against the State.

Mr. Bruce has never held public office, although he has always been active politically. He has stumped the State many times and accompanied both President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell in speechmaking tours. Senator Platt suggested him for head of the county committee last year, and President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell and friends of Mayor Low all agreed. When Mr. Bruce resigned the post he announced that he gave up politics because of an increase in his law business. He declared that it was a question between politics and law and he chose the latter. In July, 1903, Mr. Bruce was indorsed by Senator Platt and many judges for the federal judgeship, but he didn't get the appointment.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN. John F. O'Brien, the present Secretary of State, who has been renominated, is a na-tive of Fort Edward, N. Y., where he was tive of Fort Edward, N. Y., where he was born in 1853. Before entering politics he was identified with the Dock and Coal Company of Plattsburg, one of the largest and most successful firms in northern New York. Mr. O'Brien is one of a family of influential Republicans up State and one of his brothers was president of the Dock Board in this city under Mayor Strong. Before he was elected Secretary of State in 1902, Mr. O'Brien represented Clinton county in the Assembly for two years. When he was first nominated for that post O'Brien county in the Assembly for two years. When he was first nominated for that post O'Brien won by a big margin and in 1901, when ne was reelected, he ran 700 votes ahead of his ticket. During his second term in the Assembly he was on several important committees and he had obtained the Assembly nomination a third time when the State convention interfered by putting him up for Secretary of State. OTTO KELSEY.

Otto Kelsey was born in Rochester in 1852 and in early life learned the trade of printer. Afterward he studied law and settled in 1876 in Geneseo, Livingston county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1893, He was elected to the Legislature in 1893, and served nine terms continuously. For years he was a member of the Assembly Ways and Means and Rules committees, and for three years was chairman of the Cities Committee. He was appointed a deputy by State Comptroller Miller in February, 1803, and succeeded to the Comptrollership in the following November on Mr. Miller's elevation to the Supreme Court bench. Miller's bench.

JOHN G. WALLENMEJER. John G. Wallenmeier, Jr., nominated for State Treasurer, was born in Buffalo on Oct. 10, 1862, his father being one of the first bakers in Black Rock. When 3 years old Wallenmeier's parents moved to Tonawarda, and he went to the public schools there until he was 14. He was then a husky lad and got a job driving mules on the canal and soon he and his brother owned a boat. When 18 years old John sold his share in the boat and went to work as a blacksmith. the boat and went to work as a blacksmith. When 20 he went into the grocery business and stuck to it until 1893. Then he was appointed the first Police Justice of the old village of Tonawanda. A year later he was elected to the same position for four years. Tonawanda was a Democratic village, but he carried it by a majority speeches in the coal region.

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of 225. In 1896 Wallenmeier was one of the original McKinley men, and in that spring helped to beat Platt's plan in Eric county of sending Morton delegates to the national convention. Wallenmeier went as an alternate delegate to that convention. In 1898 Wallenmeier was appointed postmaster of Tonawanda, and still holds that office. He was married in November, 1883, to Miss Hattie May Koch.

Hattle May Koch.

JULIUS H. MAYER.

Julius H. Mayer is 39 years old, and a New Yorker. He was graduated from old Grammar School 68, and from the College of the City of New York in 1884. Then, after a course in the Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1886. He was counsel for the Excise Board in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and held the same post for the Building Department in 1897 and 1898. He was chairman of the law committee of the Republican county committee when Low ran for Mayor in 1901, and was appointed a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions early in 1902, to serve out the rest of the term in the place left vacant when Justice Jerome became District Attorney. Justice Mayer was later reap-Attorney. Justice Mayer was later reap-pointed to serve a full term of ten years, but resigned the post early last winter to resume law practice.

resume law practice.

HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE.

Henry A. Van Alstyne, was born in 1869 in Columbia country, and is a graduate of Union College. He became an assistant in the office of the State Engineer in 1894, and in 1897 left to become engineer for the Furnaceville Iron Company, which concern held contracts for canal improvement work in western counties. Afterward he was with the Union Bridge Company of Athens, Pa., but in 1899 he again entered the State service and was promoted until in 1901 he became division engineer for the eastern division of the canals. Gov. Odell, a few months ago appointed him State Engineer and Surveyor to complete Mr. Bond's unexpired term.

EDGAR M. CULLEN.

Mr. Bond's unexpired term.

EDGAR M. CULLEN.

Judge Edgar M. Cullen was born in Brooklyn in 1843. His father is Dr. Henry N. Cullen, who was one of the best known physicians in that city. Judge Cullen was graduated from Columbia University in 1860 and, having a bent for engineering, entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. At the beginning of the civil war he joined At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Union Army and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the First United States Infantry. With his regiment Judge States Infantry. With his regiment Judge Cullen took part in the engagements at Corinth and Farmington. He also served under Gen. Grant at the siege of Vicksburg. He soon attained the rank of Colonel and led the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in the campaign that led up to the fall of Richmond. In this campaign he received a wound that made it necessary for him to resign his commission and return home.

After engaging in civil engineering for a After engaging in civil engineering for a year he entered the law office of his uncle, Alexander McCue, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Thereafter his rise as a lawyer was rapid and he soon ranked among the leaders of the Brooklyn bar.

Mr. Cullen was then an active Democrat and in 1876 was made a member of Gov. Tilden's staff. When the second term of Justice Gilbert of the Second Judicial district of the Supreme Court expired in

His ambition prompted him to go to Buffalo, where he went to work in a factory and attended a night school, where he took a course in bookkeeping and commercial

law.

From the factory he went to work as a bookkeeper, and in 1877 had saved enough to go to Rochester and give more time to the study of law in the offices of W. H. Bowman and D. C. Feely. In 1879 he was appointed clerk of the Municipal Court and a year later he was admitted to the bar.

He then resigned his court clerkship, formed a partnership with Henry J. Hertzel and won a reputation as a jury lawyer. As a citizen he became prominent in the affairs of the Republican party and got the nomination for County Judge.

As a citizen he became prominent in the affairs of the Republican party and got the nomination for County Judge.

He was elected and three years later, in 1887, was returned to the bench by 21,000 out of 22,000 votes cast. In 1889 he was unanimously chosen County Judge and his election to the Supreme Court bench took place in 1894, after the death of Judge Macomber. In the primary fights for the nomination he carried every one of the thirty-nine towns and wards in Monroe county. He took his seat on the Supreme Court bench on Jan. 1, 1895.

Judge Werner was assigned to sit in this county in 1897, 1898 and 1899 frequently, and these assignments would probably have been repeated had it not been for the fact that he was selected in 1899 to sit as an additional Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In 1902 he was nominated by the Republicans for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, but was one of the two Republicans on the State ticket who met defeat. His successful opponent was Judge John Clinton Gray. Since then Judge Werner has sat in the Court of Appeals by assignment.

OFFER TO ADDICKS MEN. Regulars in Delaware Make a New Offer to Secure One Ticket.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 15 .- The regular Republicans, in order to secure one Republican State ticket, offered to take down their entire State ticket this evening in a letter to Senator Allee, chairman of the Addicks Republicans. They made this suggestion:

"That all candidates from both tickets be asked to resign by their respective committees. The committee will then submit a list of five names from which the Union Republicans are to select a candidate for Governor, who will accept the nomination; that the remaining six offices on the State ticket be equally divided by alternate choice, the Union Republicans taking first

This proposition is unsatisfactory to the This proposition is unsatisfactory to the Addicks men and will not be accepted because it does not give them the privilege, as the majority faction, of naming the Governor they desire. The Allee proposition, to which the foregoing was an answer, offered to give the regulars all the State ticket except Governor, State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner.

TO SPEAK IN COAL REGIONS. Senator Fairbanks and Other Good Speakers to Talk to Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 15 .- In order to retain three Congress districts in the anthracite coal region for the Republicans, it is announced that Senator Fairbanks will make several speeches in this region during the campaign.

The coal region has now a solid Republican representation in Congress, but indications of Democratic gains, as shown by a partial canvass, have alarmed the Republican national committee. Senator

publican national committee. Senator Knox. Congressman Dalzell, Secretary Moody and ex-Postmaster Charles Emery will follow Mr. . Fairbanks



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WHY WE NEED PROTECTION

A Simple Lesson Drawn From England's Experience to Instruct Free Traders. To illustrate the effects of free trade on

a country's staple industry, the Republican national committee is preparing data for distribution on the killing of the steel trade in England by the dumping into Great Britain by German manufacturers of steel as

ain by German manufacturers of steel at a lower price than the home mills can produce it. In a case recently tried in Leeds it was shown that the German manufacturers made contracts which provided for supplying steel at all times during the period of the contract at a lower market price than the market cost of the steel produced by the English manufacturers.

"This action of the German steel manufacturers," says the national committee's pamphlet, "illustrates most forcibly what would take place in our own markets were we to lower or repeal our present duty in the iron and steel schedule. It is quite possible that the present duty, for instance, upon steel rails or upon structural steel may not be needed. Yet were we to take that duty off we should find that these same German steel makers would dump their products upon this market in such volume as seriously to interfere with our own program. as seriously to interfere with our own pro-duction, with its consequent laying off of

This answers the question which is often raised by the free trader as to why cere tain duties are not repealed when they are no longer needed. They are needed all the time for protection for the future as well as the present."

Fairbanks to Speak Here on Nov. 4. The officials of the National Roosevell League have arranged for campaign meets ings in different parts of the city nightly and on Nov. 4 work of the League will be wound up with a mass meeting in Cooper Union. Senator Fairbanks has promised to address this meeting.

CARLISLE WINS IN JEFFERSON Controls the County Convention Which Elected State Delegates.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15 .- Delegated to the State convention favorable to State Committeeman John N. Carlisle and Senator Hill were elected in both Assembly district conventions to-day, the Carliale men having secured enough substitutes from county delegates to carry through their scheme. The anti-Carliale men made a plea for harmony, requesting that the alternate delegates to the State convention be given them, which the Carlisle men refused to do Delegates to the State convention were instructed for George P. McKinley of Clayet ton for secretary of State. George A. Lawyer of Watertown was named for Assembly in the first district and Frank S. Paddock of Watertown in the second district. John N. Carlisle was nominated for County Judge. Hill were elected in both Assembly district